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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1874. NO. 174.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has ordered it or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1874.

SENATE.

...e Senate bill to amend an act to promote ...development of the mining resources of ...United States, as returned by the House of ...presentatives with amendments, was, on ...tion of Mr. SARGENT, referred to the ...mittee on Mines and Mining.

...e House having also returned the Senate ...in relation to the Louisville and Portland ...al with an amendment, Mr. THURMAN ...ved that the Senate now concur in the ...endment and ask for a conference committ...

Mr. SARGENT objected to a bill of such ...portance being entrusted to a conference ...mittee, and said the amendment should be ...sidered by the Senate.

...IR. THURMAN presented a resolution from ...Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor ...the government taking immediate possession ...the canal, and urging that Mr. Wheeler's ...endment to the bill be rejected.

...lr. SHERMAN said that the nature of the ...endment was to obtain the consent of the ...tuckey Legislature upon the matter—where ...sent had already been given—and as that ...islature did not meet again for two years, ...the amendment be adopted the monopoly ...uld be continued two years longer.

...lr. THURMAN said that he did not under...nd the objection to this bill, which was of ...portance to the commerce of the Ohio ...d Mississippi valleys.

...t the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL of Ver...ont, the bill was laid over.

...lr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post...ffices and Post Roads, reported a bill to pro...ide for the transmission of correspondence by ...legraph. Placed on the calendar. The bill ...r the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill, un...ended except in matters of detail. It pro...ses to incorporate Gardner C. Hubbard and ...s associates as a Postal Telegraph Company, ...th condition that it shall contract with the ...stmaster General for the transmission of ...rrespondence by telegraph at rates and in ...rdance with the provisions elaborately ...scribed in the bill.

...Mr. CRAGIN presented a memorial from the ...rvivors of the Polaris expedition, setting ...th the privations which they had suffered ...an ice floe during a period of 196 days, and ...at they are still suffering physically and pe...narily; that they were promised a hand...ne reward by Captain Hall when they ...ipped, and that the German governm...nt gave the members of its expedition $1,000 ...ch; they asked such relief as may be proper ...the premises, and that Esquimaux Hannah ...ay be included in any measure for relief. ...ferred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of ...s. Marcy Hall, widow of Captain Hall, of the ...te Arctic expedition, for a pension. Re...rred.

...In presenting the petition, Mr. Sherman ...id he knew of no case which appealed to the ...mpathy of Congress as much as this. Cap...in Hall died in the service of his country, ...aving a wife and children destitute.

...The petition is indorsed by Professor Henry, ...neral Sherman, and other prominent per...ns.

...The morning hour having expired the Senate ...sumed consideration of the bill to pro...de for the redemption and reissue of United ...tates notes and for free banking.

Mr. MERRIMON offered as a substitute for ...e third section of the bill as reported by the ...mmittee, the following: That $46,000,000 in ...tes for circulation, in addition to such cir...lation now allowed by law, shall be issued ...national bank associations now organized ...d which may be organized hereafter, and ...ch increased circulation shall be distributed ...mong the several States as provided in section ...ne of the act of July 12, 1870.

Mr. CONKLING inquired what had become of ...e amendment for free banking offered by the ...ntleman from Illinois (Logan).

Mr. LOGAN said he would withdraw that ...endment to allow that of his friend from ...orth Carolina to be offered. It was very evi...ent that there were a number of Senators in ...vor of more currency but opposed to free ...nking, and as he wanted a vote he would not ...ess his amendment.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute for that of ...r. Merrimon, providing that $50,000,000 in na...nal bank circulation shall be withdrawn ...om States in excess, and issued to States hav...g less than their proportion. Rejected—...eas 20, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS.		
...nthony,	Hager,	Sargent,
...oukling,	Hamilton, Md.,	Saulsbury,
...ooper,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Schurz,
...ragin,	Hamlin,	Sherman,
...avis,	Jones,	Thurman,
...enton,	Kelly,	Wadleigh—20.
...reinghuysen,	Morrill, Vt.,	

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from paying interest on bonds which have been, or may hereafter be, deposited in the Treasury to secure circulation, except on the excess of the par value of such bonds over the average circulation of such associations during the current year, while such bonds shall remain on deposit in the Treasury to secure such circulation. Rejected without division.

YEAS.		
...llison,	Hitchcock,	Oglesby,
...ogy,	Ingalls,	Patterson,
...ormican,	Johnston,	Pease,
...rgently,	Lewis,	Pratt,
...ayton,	Logan,	Ramsey,
...hover,	McCreery,	Robertson,
...erry, Ct.,	Merrimon,	Sherman,
...erry, Mich.,	Mitchell,	Spencer,
...oldthwaite,	Morton,	Thurman,
...ordon,	Norwood,	Tipton,
...arvey,	Oglesby,	Windom—33.

NAYS.		
...llison,	Hitchcock,	Patterson,
...ogy,	Ingalls,	Pease,
...ormican,	Johnston,	Pratt,
...arpenter,	Lewis,	Ramsey,
...ayton,	Logan,	Robertson,
...hover,	McCreery,	Sherman,
...avis,	Merrimon,	Spencer,
...erry, Mich.,	Mitchell,	Thurman,
...oldthwaite,	Morton,	Tipton,
...ordon,	Norwood,	West,
...arvey,	Oglesby,	Windom—33.

NAYS.		
...nthony,	Frelinghuysen,	Kelly,
...outwell,	Hager,	Morrill, Vt.,
...handler,	Hamilton, Md.,	Sargent,
...oukling,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Saulsbury,
...ooper,	Hamlin,	Schurz,
...ragin,	Jones,	Stockton—18.
...erry, Conn.,		

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment similar to that submitted by him a few days ago for the accumulation of gold coin in the Treasury with a view to the resumption of specie payment at some future day. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 31.

Mr. THURMAN offered, as an additional section, that from and after June 30, 1874, one-twentieth of the customs dues shall be paid in United States legal tender notes; after June 30, 1875, one-tenth, and after June 30, 1876, one-fifth of the customs dues shall be so paid.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the amendment to the section of Mr. Thurman, the following: Whenever the same can be done without violating the pledge made by the act of February 25, 1862, for the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing a sinking fund.

Mr. SHERMAN accepted the amendment.

Mr. SCOTT said the amendment, if adopted, would undoubtedly cause the defeat of the bill in the House of Representatives. The provision was one affecting the revenue, and therefore could not be originated in the Senate. The Senate sometime ago passed a bill to repeal the income tax. That bill did not propose to raise revenue, but took revenue out of the Treasury, and the House, on the ground that it was a bill pertaining to revenue, refused to consider it.

Mr. HAMILTON said he would support the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) in the hope that it would cause the House to lay the bill on the table. The better for the country. [Laughter.] He was for hard money, and wanted to see the bill defeated somehow.

Mr. Thurman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes on the 1st of January, 1878, in sums of $1,000, and any multiple thereof, at the rate of one hundred dollars in coin for one hundred and ten dollars in currency six months, thereafter at the rate of one hundred dollars in coin for one hundred and eight dollars in currency on the 1st of January, 1877, one hundred dollars in coin for one hundred and six dollars in currency, and six months thereafter one hundred dollars in coin for one hundred and four in currency; on the 1st of January, 1878, one hundred dollars in coin for one hundred and two dollars in currency; and six months thereafter he shall redeem them at their face value. Rejected—yeas 7, nays 31.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered, as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, the bill recently introduced in the House, requiring national banks to keep an amount in United States notes equal to five per cent. of their circulation on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, to be used only for the redemption of such circulation, and providing that it shall be redeemed in greenbacks. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. ANTHONY said that to-morrow being Good Friday, a day observed by the whole Christian world, he thought the Senate would not meet. It had been customary during the long session to adjourn over that day, and he therefore moved to lay the pending bill aside, in order that he might make a motion to adjourn over. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called and the motion was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 2.

The bill was laid aside, and Mr. ANTHONY moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MORTON said this motion was calculated to waste the time of the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY said when he was accused of wasting the time of the Senate by a Senator who had not spoken more hours than he (Anthony) had minutes, he would defend himself; but not until then. [Laughter.]

Mr. TIPTON said if the Senate adjourned over to-morrow on account of Good Friday, it would take some Sunday session to make up lost time.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Anthony so as to provide that the Senate should meet on Saturday. He was willing to give one day, but hoped there would be a session on saturday to make up for it.

Pending discussion on the motion to adjourn over, Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to enable Mennonites from Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public land of the United States. Referred.

The motion of Mr. FERRY was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Soon the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of competent persons to obtain and report authentic information regarding the seal fisheries and fur trade of Alaska, the condition of the natives, &c., at a salary of eight dollars a day and actual traveling expenses. After a long debate, the bill was passed to order the main question—yeas 102, nays 111, and the bill went over.

The House then resumed consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. KILEY argued against the bill, as having a tendency to disregard the pledges of the government.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, made a speech upon finances, and predicted that Congress would do nothing except to talk finance, but would talk and resolve, and resolve and talk until the end of the session without passing any law that would give substantial relief to the people. Some paltry wight be offered to an outraged people, but nothing more.

Mr. BURCHARD said he was heartily in favor of some features of the bill, but he did not think it would afford to the South and the West what was expected. It would not increase the amount of loanable capital in the West. He was in favor of removing the monopoly from the banking system of the country. He was also in favor of reducing the reserve of banks from twenty-five to five per cent. He had never regarded that provision as a security for depositors.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, gave notice of a substitute, which he proposed to offer, for the pending bill. In part it was substantially the same, but in some respects it was different. A feature common to both was free banking, which he thought would remedy a leading defect in the currency system, the limitation of currency by law. He laid down as an unanswerable proposition, that the amount of currency should be governed, not by law, but by the demands of business. He warned New England that the South and West could control the government if they chose, but if they did, it would be on principles of justice to all and equal rights and privileges to all. He feared, however, that that was not the spirit of the East.

Mr. DAWES did not understand on what ground Mr. Wilson arraigned New England for any vote of Representatives against free banking. It did not occur to him that they had given a single vote against free banking. So far as he understood the tone of public feeling in New England, it was as much in favor of free banking as was the public sentiment of the West and South. All that New England desired was that free banking should be hedged in with safeguards, so that the country should not have a repetition of the "wild cat currency."

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the votes of New England members had been with only one exception, against making the Currency bill a special order.

Mr. DAWES ventured to say that if Mr. Maynard brought in a bill for free banking, properly guarded, he would find no objection to it on the part of New England.

Mr. G. F. HOAR said there had never been a period since the organization of the government, when the people of New England did not lend to politics to which the people of the rest of the country did not subsequently adhere, and he was sorry to hear that his colleague (Dawes) apologized for, or flinched from, any attitude which New England took on this floor. [Noise and confusion.]

Mr. DAWES (with some manifestation of feeling)—I do not know what occasion my colleague has to say that I was apologizing for the attitude of New England. I was giving my idea of the sentiment of the people of New England on the question of free banking. If I have done it in a manner that looks like apologizing, I do not understand the nature of a fair and candid statement before the House of what I believe to be the tone of public sentiment in New England. I am not here watching any of my colleagues to see whether I can find occasion to set myself above them as a standing up for the rights of New England better than they. [Laughter and encouraging remarks.]

Mr. WILSON—It is very evident that these gentlemen cannot harmoniously settle the attitude of New England for themselves, and I certainly do not propose to settle it for them.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, (amid great noise and confusion)—As representing one little section of New England, I can tell you what my position is. I do not care how much money there is in the country; the more the better, if it is good money. I do not care how much capital there is in the country; the more the better. It is capital that they want in Indiana more than money, and it is because we have been in Connecticut two hundred years and have saved every dollar we have earned and have put it in savings banks, that we have money. Let the gentleman report a bill that will withdraw legal tenders and establish free banking, and I will vote for it; only, for heaven's sake, don't let us signal the people any more with "wild bank currency." If you cannot find relief in any other way, provide for more free banking. I speak for Connecticut.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I think I should be allowed to say a word here. [Laughter.] I have the misfortune of neither having to apologize for New England or for any vote I have ever given while representing her on this floor. I have given votes for the country, thank God! and I thought I was doing my duty to New England when I never arrayed her or her interests against the interests of the whole country. I am not willing to flood the country with this irredeemable paper money, issued by corporations in order that they may make money out of it, and withdraw the money of the people, the greenback currency, which is the only basis on which all bank paper is sustained. The gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley) is quite willing to have free banking if he can have more bank paper in New England, than elsewhere, out of the bankers can make profits, and have all the chances of grinding the poor man. He is willing to have that sort of irredeemable paper, which these bankers can issue without price and without tax, and in order that they may supply it to other people and take toll on it as it goes along. That is the kind of irredeemable money that he is for. That kind I am against. Let us take the faith of the nation, all the property of the nation and the wealth of the nation, all the power of the nation, all that there is in the country, save the greenbacks, and put it all behind the greenbacks as a pledge for their redemption. That is my policy. I am done. [Laughter and confusion.]

Mr. WILSON resumed his remarks and contended that the currency should be so adjusted as that every section of the country should have equal facilities for the transaction of business. He believed that that result would be accomplished by free banking; but if he could not get free banking, then he should vote for the next best proposition. That was to take from the States that had an excessive circulation and distribute that excess among States that had not their fair share.

Mr. KELLEY gave notice that at the close of the debate he would offer his bill as a substitute for the bill of the committee.

The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the discussion of the Currency bill.

There was a very slow attendance at the evening session of the House. Speeches on the currency were made by Messrs. Havens and Holman, and some remarks amendatory of a former speech were made by Mr. Mellish.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1874.

FAILURE OF COTTON MERCHANT—OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

The New York Stock and Gold Exchange will be closed to-morrow. John Elliott, cotton merchant, has suspended.

THE SECURITY BANK SUSPENSION.

The closing of the Security bank is said to be in no way due to the Commonwealth bank or to the panic. It is due to the dishonesty of an absconding Cashier, and improper speculations on the part of one of the officers of the bank.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE MYSTERY.

The body found in the bonded warehouse turns out to be, from a card found yesterday, that of Charles Alfred Page of Palmyra, Ill., who died in London May 29, 1873.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 2.—In the House this morning, the following bills were introduced: A bill to give County Commissioners the right to open new roads, when such roads are declared to be a necessity. A bill to admit to bail persons charged in other States with crimes and arrested for the same in Ohio. A bill requiring persons holding life insurance policies to list the same for taxation.

The following bills passed: The House bill providing that the putative father of an illegitimate child shall be imprisoned for three months for not complying with the sentence of the court, before he shall be entitled to the benefits of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; the House bill authorizing the Common Pleas Judges to issue licenses to auctioneers during the vacation; the House bill to authorize magistrates in counties having criminal jurisdiction, to recognize criminals to appear before the Probate Judge.

In the Senate the bill to reduce the fees of sheriffs for keeping prisoners was indefinitely postponed.

The House bill to authorize County Commissioners to repair improved roads, was passed. In the Senate the following bills were passed: House bill to amend the act regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors, so as to enable creditors to choose an assignee; the Senate bill to authorize mining companies to take stock in railroad companies and build side tracks to their coal.

An invitation was read from George H. Pendleton, inviting the members of the General Assembly to meet the members of the Constitutional Convention at an entertainment to be given by him next Tuesday, the anniversary of the settlement of Ohio. Bills were introduced to repeal the law giving funds to agricultural societies and providing that the moneys set apart by the existing law shall be appropriated to the benefit of common schools.

Miners' Strike at Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., April 2, 1874.

The miners at this place have all discontinued work and taken their tools home. All is peaceable and quiet. The operators are at work putting in their new scales, in order to weigh coal in the future. No agreement has been made yet between the miners and operators for the coming year.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Marquis of Devonshire is dead.

No change has been made in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

The Senate has confirmed Daniel R. Anthony postmaster at Leavenworth, Kansas.

The first conviction under the Philadelphia Sunday Liquor law was had yesterday.

The St. Catharine and Welland canal will be opened Thursday, April 9, for the passage of vessels.

The steamers Pommerania, from Hamburg, and Nevada, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Philadelphia City Councils, yesterday, passed by acclamation the one million Centennial Appropriation bill.

There was a heavy frost at Memphis Tuesday night, and it is feared that the fruit crop is seriously damaged.

The official count of the votes for Assemblymen in Providence, R. I., elects six and finds no choice for seven, including a Senator. Another election will be held on the 10th.

The Chicago Baptist Ecclesiastical Council has decided to withdraw the hand of ministerial fellowship from Rev. Florence McCarthy, but do not advise his expulsion from the Church.

A dispatch from India says that incendiary fires are alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Seetamow, in the Gwalior district. Two large villages are entirely destroyed. From Nepaul large numbers of inhabitants are emigrating in consequence of the famine.

If You Want Good Bread,

ask your grocer for Rising Sun Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS FINANCE.

HE SAYS INFLATION IS A STEP BACKWARD.

HE CANNOT LEND HIS AID TO THAT.

But Free Banking Would Not be Inflation,

SO HE FAVORS THAT MEASURE.

A Message to Congress Not Unlikely.

The Coming State of New Mexico.

PROPRIETY OF DISPENSING WITH A FEW EXTRA ARSENALS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1874.

President Grant on Finance.

In conversation respecting the pending financial discussion in Congress, the President remarked to-day that any finance bill which may be sent to him for approval will be most closely scrutinized. He observed that the interests of the different sections of a country so extensive must, in many respects, differ. They vary in the productions of the soil and in the pursuits which engage the labors of the inhabitants. But there is one regulating and governing influence and that is a well balanced and wise financial policy.

Inflation a Step Backward.

Inflation, he thought, would be a step backward, and there were no attendant circumstances, such as war or famine, which would seem to justify such a measure now. Inflation, he said, would be to increase the responsibility of the government, and he could not lend his aid to that, when there appeared to him no reason for such a step; that any increase of the volume of legal tenders would be inflation and should not be contemplated. He does not think that free banking, properly controlled, especially in the matter of redemption, would be inflation. He thought that at present the currency might be unequally distributed, but it was evident that the true remedy was not to be found exclusively in legislation. The actual necessities of any locality could not be determined nor regulated by a mere theory which could only approximate the probable quantity wanted. In proportion to the increase of industry, must be the circulation of money, but only upon that based on competent security, to warrant its stability in the matter of value. The whole question could be best solved by the authorization of

Free Banking,

with an assurance of redemption. The circulation would then be localized, and would better answer the demands of any particular section. Free banking would increase the facilities of trade, and the people, instead of hoarding their money, would avail themselves of these banks for the safekeeping of their ready means. Exchange would also be greatly facilitated. The President believes that a general law defining a policy and laying down the proper limitations for free banking, would be sufficient. The people then, within the bounds of the law, could fix their circulation to meet their own necessities.

Advice to Congress.

It is not at all unlikely that the President may yet embody his views in a financial message to Congress. Judging from the amount of tinkering so far attempted by that body, a little practical advice, if followed, would have a good effect for the business interests of the whole country.

State Number Thirty-eight.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed to report in favor of the admission of the Territory of New Mexico as a State in the Union.

The Sale of Arsenals.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, prior to taking up the bill for the sale of certain arsenals, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War asking for information on the subject. The Secretary sent his reply to the committee to-day. He states that a Board of ordnance officers is now in session in New York, and considering the whole subject of the concentration and distribution of ordnance stores, with a view to determining what additional arsenals can be dispensed with. The Secretary states that their report will be ready in a very short time, and then will be at once transmitted to the committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT ON A VISIT.

The President will leave Washington tomorrow on a brief visit to New York. On that account the Cabinet session was held to-day.

APPOINTMENT OF A CENTENNIAL BOARD.

In accordance with the order of the President, requiring the appointment of a board to be composed of seven persons, one person to be named by each of the Executive departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition; also, one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian institution and one in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, which may have charge and decide upon the articles to be embraced in the collection, the following have been named by the heads of departments: Treasury—Hon. F. M. Sawyer; War—Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A.; Navy—Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Interior—John Eaton, Esq.; Postoffice—Dr. Charles F. McDonald; Agriculture—Wm. Saunders, Esq.; Smithsonian Institution—Prof. S. F. Baird. The President has designated Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., Chairman of such Board.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, light rain and snow over the Eastern portion, but generally followed by clear and clearing weather, with west and north winds.

For New England, cloudy weather and possibly light rain or snow, the winds gradually veering to west and northwest, with clearing weather during Friday night.

For the Southern States and Ohio Valley, generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, mostly from the west and south.

For the Upper Lake region, generally clear weather, with light winds, shifting to southerly. For Missouri and Iowa, winds shifting to south and southwest, rising temperature and generally clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 2, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.20	45	N. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.08	41	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	30.12	31	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.25	45	N.	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.82	37	W.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.04	38	W.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.14	40	W.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.06	28	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.19	37	Calm	Clear.
Louisville	30.16	40	W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.20	54	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.13	50	Calm	Fair.
Omaha	30.03	36	S. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.95	40	Lt.	Rain.
Shreveport	30.26	54	Calm	Clear.
St. Louis	30.21	38	W.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	30	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.30	59	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton	30.01	33	S. E.	Fair.

FIRE RECORD.

Cohoes, N. Y.—$200,000.

COHOES, N. Y., April 2.—The Tivoli Knitting Mills, owned by J. G. Roots & Son, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $200,000; insurance $180,000. The knitting mill of Gregory & Hiller was partially burned. The loss is unknown; fully insured. One thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

Lancaster, Ky.—$60,000.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—The *Courier-Journal* has a report of a destructive fire in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky., yesterday, which destroyed eleven buildings, including the Deposit bank, the Lancaster News office and several stores and dwelling houses. The fire started in Bailey's store, and soon progressed beyond control. The loss is said to be over $60,000.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death of a Veteran Engineer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KOUNTSOWN, O., April 2, 1874.

Charles Dill, the eldest engineer on the Atlantic Road, dropped dead here this morning, while oiling his engine. He has been an engineer on the road eighteen years, fourteen years of that time running a passenger engine.

Pomeroy Miners' Strike Ended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., April 2, 1874.

The miners here have resumed work after a stoppage of three months. Coal is now selling to steamboats at Coalport at six cents per bushel.

If You Want Good Bread,

ask your grocer for Rising Sun Flour.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

LATEST FROM BILBAO.

LONDON, April 2.—Authentic advices to April 1st, from the scene of war before Bilbao, show that the Republican troops have taken no position, and that it has been held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilbao was not included, has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. In the meantime the bombardment of the city continues. Caballero Derodes, with five thousand men, is marching by forced marches to the assistance of Marshal Serrano.

France.

A GOVERNMENT REVERSE.

LONDON, April 2.—The London *Telegraph* says the composition of the newly appointed committee of the French National Assembly to report on the bill prolonging till the end of the year the powers of the present municipal councils, has produced a great impression in political circles, it being tantamount to a government defeat. Of fifteen members, eight belong to the Left and are opposed to the bill as an encroachment on the rights of electors.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The steamship Canadian, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 2.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £15,000. Consols for money 92; for account 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, 1865, 109¼; do. 1867, 109; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central, 92; Erie, 23½; Erie preferred, 40.

PARIS, April 2.—Rentes 59 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8½d; Orleans 8¼@8⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; American 5,300, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 43s.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Refined petroleum 33 francs.

COLUMBUS.

Mahoning County-Seat Bill Passes the Senate---Hocking Valley Mining Troubles---All Work Suspended---Nature of the Difficulty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2, 1874.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the removal of the county seat of Mahoning county to Youngstown, with an amendment requiring the people of that city to build a court house costing $100,000 within two years. The House of Representatives, it is expected, will concur in this amendment, though if they do not the Senate will recede from it. The Youngstown lobby, that has been here since the beginning of the session, feel jubilant over their victory.

The mining troubles in all the Hocking valley mines, from Shawnee down to Nelsonville, continue. To-day the mine owners decided to close business and not resume until their terms are met by the operatives. W. B. McClung, owner of the McClung mines at Straitsville, went over from here yesterday with a force of police to protect his property. On arriving they met with pretty rough treatment, and McClung was forced to find refuge in his warehouse, where he was kept a close prisoner until last night, when he escaped, returning to this morning. The difference between the miners and mine owners is in regard to the measurement of coal, the miners claiming pay at three cents per bushel, to be measured, while the owners insist that it shall be by weight, as the coal goes on the cars. The mine owners are firm in their demands and miners are uncompromising in their refusal to accede to them.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Pennsylvania Company Reaching for a New Feeder---Prospects for the Mahoning Valley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, O., April 2, 1874.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Company have closed an arrangement with Rhodes & Co., of Cleveland, the great coal and ore dealers of the lakes, by which a branch of their business will be established at Ashtabula harbor. Extensive dock improvements have been made by the railroad company to meet the demands of trade, and the Mahoning valley will, doubtless, soon experience a great revival of business as a result of this arrangement.

FORT WAYNE.

Soldiers' Reunion Next Tuesday--The Methodist Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 2, 1874.

The soldiers' reunion of the old Tenth Indiana regiment, which embraces over half the State, takes place next Tuesday, April 7th. Excursion trains on all roads leading into the city will bring many visitors. Governor Hendricks and other prominent persons have promised to attend.

Reports of the several districts were heard at the Conference, to-day. Bishop Foster made a brief speech in reference to reports of members concerning collections, and expressed great disappointment over the small collections.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Warren, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., April 2, 1874.

Politicians of all parties have called a citizens' caucus. This meaning temperance or anti-temperance, temperance will win four to one. The crusaders were out to-day in full force, visiting the saloons. One proprietor said he might as well quit the business, for he wasn't selling enough to pay expenses since the temperance war. Others are feeling disheartened.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., April 2, 1874.

The last saloon still holds out, and the ladies are more determined than ever. To-day a delegation has been sent to the saloons. At three places they were admitted and treated kindly; at all the others the doors were locked and admittance refused.

AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE

the only two remaining saloons, Downling's and Josie King's, were visited. The doors being locked, guards have been placed to take down the names of all visitors.

AT BRIDGEPORT AND MARTIN'S FERRY

the ladies continue their visiting and praying, but meet with little or no success.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sentenced for Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONTICELLO, IND., April 2, 1874.

In the case of Sylvester Wiley and Mrs. Wheaton, who were some time ago arrested for manslaughter, in trying to produce an abortion on the daughter of Wiley, thereby causing her death, each was to-day sentenced to State's prison for ten years.

An Alliance Widow Tries Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., April 2, 1874.

Widow Reed tried to commit suicide last night by shooting herself through the heart. The ball entered below the heart. There is some hope for her recovery. Domestic trouble was the cause of the rash deed. She has herself and two small children to support.

Attempt to Burn Out a Temperance Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., April 2, 1874.

Last evening, while a temperance meeting was in progress in the Baptist church, some person crawled under the building, saturated the timbers with coal oil and set fire to it, but luckily it was discovered and put out before much damage was done.

Escape from Providence Jail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Thomas F. Collins, held here under a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, on a charge of conspiracy, escaped from jail this evening while an officer was taking him to the Warden's table for tea, the Warden's attention being in the meantime diverted by the prisoner's wife. The fugitive was pursued, but a carriage was waiting a few steps from the door, into which he sprang, and was driven off. His wife was taken into custody for aiding his escape, arraigned before a magistrate and held in $1,500 bail.

Herrold's Murderer Punished.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The trial of Steffani and Paololi, charged with the murder of Michael Herrold, terminated to-day in the conviction of Steffani of murder in the second degree, and the discharge of Paololi. Judge Brady sentenced Steffani to the State's prison for life.

Two More County Treasurers Arrested.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—The County Treasurers of Tarfield and Orangeburg have been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of public funds.

Ex-State Treasurer of Iowa and his Deputy

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 2.—There is much excitement in this city to-night over the return of eight indictments to-day by the Grand Jury of the District Court of Polk county against Isaac Brandt, deputy under ex-State Treasurer Rankin. These indictments are for embezzlement or appropriation of public moniey in the shape of interest or bonuses on State drafts of deposit. The evidence on which the indictments are based is not yet made public, but the amounts of money he is charged with thus appropriating is five thousand forty thousand dollars. Brandt was arrested and subsequently released on $3,000 bail on each indictment, or $24,000 in all. Six indictments were also returned against Rankins.

A Crime or a Casualty.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Thomas S. Jukes, a well-known dealer in staves and hollowware on Second street, and a prominent officer of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, disappeared very mysteriously several days since and fears are entertained that he had been murdered while *en route* to St. Louis, for which place he had started. To-day several attachments were sworn out and levied on his property by creditors, who believe he has absconded.

OHIO NEWS.

The Clermont county fruit crop is still undamaged.

In Madison county the growing wheat generally promises well.

The total indebtedness of Cleveland is $4,272,060, and her tax rate $2 40.

Altoona is to have a new paper—the *Prohibitionist*—devoted to the cause of temperance.

The Erie rolling mill is now working a full force, and turning out twenty-five tons of round iron per day.

A new line of railway from Lodi to Milan, through Wellington and Wakeman is being surveyed.

Miss Lenora Hoyt, of Norwalk, has made a block work quilt containing 1,224 blocks and 3,779 separate pieces.

The regular annual meeting of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will be held in Columbus on the 15th of April.

The voters of Delaware are to decide at the coming April election whether they shall build a new jail at a cost of $40,000.

At Clyde, on Tuesday night, the names of men who visit saloons were read out at a temperance meeting. That is "moral suasion."

A question of precedence is troubling Cincinnati. The trouble is, whether an alderman's wife ranks higher than the wife of the County Recorder.

A stack in course of erection in the new glass works at Steubenville fell on Monday and seriously injured several persons. One of the men, named Lycurgus Johnson, had his back broken.

Rev. Huebner, pastor of the Moravian church at Gnadenhatten, fell

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1874.

PITH of the South Carolina "tax-payers'" memorial to Congress: *Resolved*, That this world belongs to the saints. *Resolved*, That we are the saints.

GENERAL ALBRIGHT'S bill exempting canalboats from tonnage dues has been favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Commerce.

THE political machine in Missouri is exclusively under Democratic control, and the State is just as orderly and tranquil as if it were run by the Furies.

IF THE white people of South Carolina are sincerely desirous of bringing about a better condition of affairs in their State, let them first of all quit spelling the word negro with two g's.

THE Customs and Internal Revenue Bureaus are preparing for a grand raid on delinquent tax-payers. Twenty million dollars is the amount estimated as obtainable by this raid, and we trust every dollar of the sum may be secured.

THE exports from the port of New York, exclusive of specie, for the week ending March 31, amounted to $6,047,968, against $5,361,289 for the corresponding week of 1873. The total exports since the first of January are $68,962,920, against $64,387,898 for the corresponding period of last year.

IT IS understood that the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad Company are endeavoring to float a million dollar loan on the London money market. The loan is divided into £200 shares, which they offer at £195, seven per cent. interest, payable in gold in London, semi-annually, with the Pennsylvania Railroad as security.

WHILE there is some reason to believe that Congress may do something about the Fort St. Philip canal, near the mouth of the Mississippi, at this session, there seems to be little disposition to go further in appropriating money to solve the problem of cheap transportation, except perhaps enough to pay the expenses of a commission.

THE action of one of the Rhode Island banks in instituting proceedings in bankruptcy against the SPRAGUE Manufacturing Company, has created great excitement throughout the State. There appears to be an universal cry of indignation against the bank for pressing their claim at this time when the company had just begun to see its way clear and confidence was being restored.

"BACK of this whole business," says the *Graphic*, referring to the SANBORN case, "and the prolific source of innumerable ills, is a half demoralized civil service." Possibly; and back of that are dishonest importers and merchants who have helped to demoralize it, and to render this method of employing an extra official force under the stimulus of motetfeeb collect revenues, necessary.

THE New York *Bulletin* presents a comprehensive review of the business situation and outlook, and, accepting facts as they are, sees nothing in them not indicative of steady, if slow, recovery from the inherited influences of the great September panic, from which we are not yet wholly exempt. Still, there is such a reasonable degree of healthful activity all around as leaves but little opportunity for croakers or croaking.

THE South Carolina Calhounites now want Congress, which, they say, "assumed" the power of adopting their State Constitution under the Reconstruction acts, shall "assume" the power to amend it, and give them a system of cumulative voting, and make an educational or property qualification for all voters and all officers. Such an appeal as this is enough to make the bones of the great States rights heresiarch squirm in the grave.

SPEAKING of the fact that the daughter of Baron GEROLT, late Prussian Minister to the United States, who entered the Monastery at Washington about three years ago, took the final vows last week, the Boston *Post* says: "Within the same walls are a daughter of Emperor ITURBIDE and a daughter of General SCOTT." This is an error. Neither of these ladies ever entered the convent at Washington as members of the community.

ANDREW JOHNSON seems to be the Asmodeus of Tennessee politics, just at present. It is conceded by the Democracy that their success all over the State depends upon conciliating the Independents or JOHNSON men. If these wandering sheep can be brought into the fold and made to lie down in the same pasture with the straight-outs, the Democrats will probably carry most of the State. Otherwise not. And the prospect has a decidedly otherwise appearance.

SOME TIME ago we gave, in these columns, the gist of the decision of a Missouri court, in a suit to recover damages for the fraudulent use of a certain foreign trade label, to the effect that the State law did not protect foreign manufacturers. The Supreme Court of that State has just reversed that decision, holding that to give the law such a construction would defeat its principal object, and expose our people to all the impositions and deceptions against which the law was intended to guard them."

IT APPEARS that the idea of running Senator GORDON, of Georgia, for Vice President, as the leading Northern man for the first place on the ticket, is being canvassed at Washington among representative Democrats, and is said to find much favor with Northern and Western members of the party. "HANCOCK and GORDON," or "THURMAN and GORDON" are reported to be the premonitory forecastings of the Presidential Democratic ticket of 1876. It does not matter who the nominees are, however. They are foreordained to defeat.

THE AGASSIZ memorial fund, it is gratifying to note, is growing steadily. It is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in raising up, upon a strong and enduring basis, the memorial to be completed, and to which he devoted his life, as simple "LOUIS AGASSIZ, Teacher,"—the Museum of Comparative Zoology—by contributions on the birthday of the great scientist, the 28th day of May. It is proposed to keep the fund separate and apply the income to the expenses of the museum.

THE New York *World* continues its bitter denunciation of the Republican party, for its course with regard to the currency question. Yesterday we gave an analysis of the vote in the House, showing how the Democratic members might easily have defeated the passage of the Four Hundred Million bill, had they been so minded. So, too, in the Senate, only two Democratic Senators voted for the amendment of Senator SCHURZ to fix the limit of the currency at three hundred and fifty-six million dollars. To what motive are we to ascribe these ferocious partisan attacks of the *World*, under such circumstances?

IT IS intimated that the House Committee on Territories will report in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State. There is no necessity for haste in this matter. The population of the Territory is only about one hundred and twenty-five thousand, of whom less than one-third are native-born citizens of the United States, a very large proportion of the foreign element being composed of Mexican creoles and other mixtures. The natural resources of the Territory are considerable, it is true, and should the Texas Pacific Railroad be extended through it, their development would probably be quite rapid. A little more growth in civilization on her part, however, before admitting her into the family circle, would not be at all amiss.

ONE of the ablest tariff speeches ever delivered in Congress, was that of Hon. MOSES W. FIELD, Representative from Michigan, to which reference was recently made in these columns. The arguments are not only forcible but very strongly presented, and they are backed up by a mass of statistics which exhibit great care and research, as well as a thorough knowledge of the subject, in all its branches and bearings. His pointedness of manner and aptness of illustration, are forcibly shown in the following extract, born from that part of the speech in which he elaborates the idea that the permanent success of one industry is only assured by the prosperity of all, and that the efforts of those concerned in one branch to assail and injure another, are supremely mean and selfish.

"I have, Mr. Speaker, some fine Essex pigs on my farm; they are undoubtedly as well-bred as pigs can be, but I have often seen one pig try to root another out of the trough. So it is with the consumers of leather, and the consumers of steel, in fighting the leather and steel manufactures of the United States. They display a disposition of hoggish meanness, only deserving the contempt and disgust of all fair-minded men. The New England shoemakers have enjoyed the blessing of protection for more than half a century. If all manufacturing industries shall continue to be protected in this country for half that time, we shall see a greater number of industries established on the fertile prairies of the West than we now find in operation on the sterile rocks of New England; for 'westward the course of empire takes its way;' and the industries, the graceful companions of our civilization, are now taking their congenial and profitable places in all the villages and cities of the West."

FOUND AT LAST.

It is gratifying to learn that Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S papers, including a diary of his last journeys, are safe in the hands of Mr. ARTHUR LAING, a British merchant in Zanzibar. These papers, sealed by the great traveler himself when, on the approach of death, he became no longer able to write, were conveyed to the coast at the same time with the embalmed remains. Readers interested in the subject of course remember that LIVINGSTONE'S diaries of travel up to the time of STANLEY'S visit at Ujiji, were brought to England by that gentleman and by him placed in charge of the Doctor's daughter, Miss AGNES LIVINGSTONE, according to directions. Thus the necessary materials exist for the preparation of a satisfactory account of the most interesting and in some respects important explorations of recent times. Doubtless, journals written under the disadvantages surrounding LIVINGSTONE in his solitary wanderings, will exhibit many obscurities, many mere hints of adventures undergone, perils escaped, and remarkble scenes beheld; hints which would have enabled him to recall and record narratives of thrilling interest, but which can now be of no other use than to remind readers of the fearless and persevering character of the man. Still it is much that any record, however imperfect, exists of so many years of so memorable a life. We need hardly say that, in all human probability, the world is indebted for this great boon to Mr. H. M. STANLEY, and the generous New York editor who sent STANLEY on his wild and apparently hopeless adventure in search of the lost traveler.

When STANLEY found him at Ujiji he had just returned from an exhausting tramp of nine or ten months. He described himself as a "mere ruckle of bones," broken down in health and almost ready to despair. He had been neglected by the officials on the coast, who should have watched over his interests; he had been robbed by the seizure of his supplies, and, as the entire body of slave-traders and their agents had engaged in a conspiracy to defeat his enterprise by robbing him again and again, there is no reason to believe that the supplies for which he had resolved to wait at Ujiji would ever have come to hand. Indeed, a part of the scheme of the slave-hunters consisted in representing him as dead, and they had pretty well succeeded in making Dr. KIRK, the British agent, and other Englishmen at Zanzibar believe their story. If the story had come to be fully accepted by foreigners on the coast, the slave-traders would undoubtedly have taken good care that it should never be authoritatively contradicted, and they would have had no difficulty in making effectual contradiction impossible. LIVINGSTONE would have been destroyed in one or another way.

Their plans were completely frustrated by the splendid courage, fortitude and perseverance of STANLEY. His visit was the medicine LIVINGSTONE needed to restore his health and spirits. He furnished him abundantly with the stores, drugs and other supplies required for the prosecution of his explorations. And as regarded the traveler's safety, an equally important service, he conveyed to the coast full assurance of his being alive, and full information concerning the malignant intrigues and machinations which he was exposed on the part of the man-stealers and their patrons, the buniahs of Zanzibar.

As things have turned out, one cannot help regretting that LIVINGSTONE did not return home with his deliverer. He could have prepared for publication the records of his travels, a more valuable contribution to geographical knowledge than any he was likely to make by the additional journey he had projected and in which he perished. Regret on this subject is the more natural and legitimate, as even when the great explorer was setting out for the purpose, as he hoped, of identifying the river Lualaba with the Nile, it was already known in Europe, through the travels of Dr. SCHWEINFURTH, that there could be no connection between the two streams.

Among the papers of LIVINGSTONE brought to the coast with his remains are several letters for Mr. STANLEY, which have been placed in charge of the American Consul. Mr. WARD, a fact which reminds us that certain American newspaper men are still silly enough to profess doubt whether or no STANLEY ever found LIVINGSTONE.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, the notorious journalist, whose escape from the French penal colony of Nouvelle-Caledonie was, a few days ago, telegraphed from Australia, had barely arrived at the colony. Late French papers contain a letter from the colony, written in January, which mentions ROCHEFORT'S arrival in good health. On the voyage he had, it seems, suffered terribly from sea-sickness. On the day after the ship got into port, the journalist, with twenty-eight men and eight women sentenced to the same punishment, were taken into the peninsula of Ducos, a strongly fortified enclosure, where the worst of the convicts are detained. It will be interesting to learn how the escape was effected. In the meantime there is not much risk of mischief in the assumption that it was connived at by the officials; in other words, that ROCHEFORT got away because there was no strong desire to detain him. Before he sailed from France powerful influence was exerted in his favor, and but for the bad example he would certainly have been permitted to spend the period of his imprisonment in his native land. Be this as it may, he will make much of his adventures, and possibly congratulate himself on the luck which made him a convict. And yet with all his wit, such as it is, a more nauseous impostor never led others into mischief which he had not courage to do himself. No Communist sentenced to death or banishment by the French courts better deserved the punishment assigned than ROCHEFORT.

WHILE the new Homestead law, passed by the House of Representatives, is admitted to be, in some respects, a good law, it is sharply criticised on account of defects. Under it, government land which has at any time been offered for sale by auction, and, failing to bring the lowest price set upon it beforehand, has remained unsold, can now be bought by any one disposed to pay for it that lowest price. There are forty-six millions of acres of this public land in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas. In order to rescue this land from the grasp of speculators, it was placed by the law of 1866 in the same category with land never yet offered for sale. This was done to bring it under the regulation of the Homestead law, and thus reserve it for actual settlers. But by the late Homestead law the law of 1866 has been repealed, and consequently land speculators can now buy up the land referred to *ad libitum*. For the ridiculous price $1 25 an acre, or for $2 50 if the land lies near a railroad, jobbers can possess themselves of any quantity of it and completely exclude the class who buy for present cultivation and use. Doubtless the land-jobbers have had a hand in the creation of this fine opportunity, and we may trust that the Senate will disappoint their hopes when it comes to pass upon the act of the House of Representatives.

THE total receipts from internal revenue for the month of March were $7,781,698 16; and for the fiscal year to that date, $73,417,559 09. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks his receipts for the current fiscal year will cover all but the sinking fund, $30,000,000. He is getting customs receipts, gold, about as rapidly as was expected. The legalization of the $44,000,000 reserve will of course increase the public debt that much, but the sinking fund for this year may be taken from that. He says the five million dollars of gold to be sold during the present month is the only disbursement of gold to be made by the government during that time, and this amount will hardly be felt, as he anticipates heavy importations. He favors the government keeping the gold so as to prepare for the resumption of specie payments. He intimates his intention, as soon as the Four Hundred Million bill shall become a law, to suspend the gold sales and commence paying out legal tenders.

FROM the report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, which has just been published, it appears that coal mining, which is one of the most important industries of that Province, received a great stimulus during 1873, the product having increased by 176,517 tons over that of 1872, and prospects are that the put-out will reach to as much as 1,250,000 tons this year. All the mines of the Province are in a very flourishing condition. The total mineral products during the past year were 1,051,467 tons of coal, worth $2,659,347; 11,852 ounces of gold, worth $219,290; 3,500 tons of iron, 120,000 tons of plaster, and 2,820 tons of freestone.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *Herald* has become fairly crazy upon the finances.

Cleveland is now supplied with water from the tunnel under Lake Erie.

There is imminent danger of overflows all along the river coast of Louisiana.

The South, say the inflationists, needs money badly. They have plenty of Confederate scrip.

Yesterday was Fast Day in Massachusetts. It was not the anniversary of Butler's birth, however.

That immortal idiot, Eli Perkins, in one of his Western letters, makes Kansas City the capital of Kansas.

The latest news from Cuba indicates the possibility of the early expulsion of the Spaniards from the island.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has voted down an amendment embodying the compulsory education scheme.

The manufacture of maccaroni and vermicelli is largely carried on in Chicago, but the product is marketed as Italian.

It is affirmed that fifty millions of greenbacks are hid away in cabins in safe places and buried in the ground in the South.

The California Legislature, just before its adjournment, defeated a proposition for the popular election of United States Senators.

It is supposed there was a Yankee lecture agent on board the British vessel which picked Rochefort up at sea and carried him to an Australian port.

While this country enjoyed a winter of unusual mildness, Europe was pinched with specially severe frosts, more particularly in "sunny Italy."

Several of the New York hotels are to be placed on the European plan next year, the latter being preferred both by landlords and their patrons.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is credited with having a number more of gigantic schemes to carry out before he conceives himself to be crowned a railway king.

Some profit. The official report of the Langley cotton mills of Augusta, Ga., for 1873, shows a net return of $112,920 on an invested capital of $400,000.

There is to be made a collection of specimens of all the different weeds in the country, to be placed in the museum at the Department of Agriculture.

The population of New Orleans has fallen off in two years thirty thousand, and there are no less than six thousand houses and stores at present unoccupied.

It is half expected that Disraeli will not prove unwilling to gentle pressure in favor of extending the right of the franchise to women in the British Islands.

Last year the Massachusetts railroads carried 42,938,001 passengers. This is equal to more than twenty-eight rides for every man, woman, and child in that State.

A Western newspaper attempts to boost a female lecturer by styling her the "female Schurz." It might have made a shift to compliment her differently.

The production of wool in the United States during the last four years was: In 1870, 125,000,000 pounds; 1871, 112,500,000; 1872, 135,000,000 pounds; in 1873, 148,500,000 pounds.

The Baltimore *American* has increased its subscription rates from ten to twelve dollars a year, and from three to four cents, single copies. The *American* is an excellent paper.

Genial Washington Irving has been the occasion of a frightful riot in Bombay, the fanatical Musselmen objecting to the circulation of a Parsee translation of his Life of Mohammed.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass at present has his hands full of frauds in the rectification of whisky in the West, by which the government loses some millions annually.

The Mennonites, persecuted out of Russia, have been prospecting for a Canaan. They seem to prefer Pembina to the United States, and have secured eighty thousand acres there.

The tradesmen in Rome are disgusted. Americans there this season make fewer heavy purchases, and live on a more economical scale, than their predecessors of the past four or five years.

Realistic. A Western paper says that Gen. Butler, ever since he lunched on the Boston custom house, has been as "harmless and gentle as a boa-constrictor that has just swallowed a calf."

One of the toasts at the St. Patrick's day dinner in Bangor was to "Calhoun, Buchanan and Jackson." A sentiment in honor of "Noah, Jonah and William the Conqueror," would be just as inspiring.

A New York paper has this advertisement: "For Sale—*Tribune* Newspaper Stock, cheap. Apply, etc." There was a time when New York *Tribune* stock was not for sale "cheap," or in any other way.

Quite a change. Passengers to the Pacific by rail breakfast in the Sierras with twenty feet of snow around them; four hours later they find wheat four inches high, and the next day see pear and peach trees in full blossom.

Among the "Wants" of a San Francisco paper, is a "second-hand baker." It is not stated whether this is a baker who has been done brown in one oven and turned over in another, who has been born again, or who wears second-hand clothes.

The last session of the Illinois Legislature has been divided into periods upon the geological basis by some one who has no respect for that study. The dead-lock age, two weeks; the gab age, four weeks; and the working age, three and one-half weeks.

PERSONAL.

Donn Piatt, the editor of the *Capital*, has written a play on Washington society. He offered it to the Union Square Theater, in New York, but Mr. Palmer, the manager, rejected it. Donn is mad about it.

It is a singular fact that when the funeral of the late Senator Sumner was passing through the streets of Boston, some obstruction in the way compelled the hearse to remain standing for about ten minutes directly in front of the residence of the lady who had once been the dead man's wife.

The California Legislature has passed a bill permitting Henry Meigs, the South American railroad contractor, to return to that State without danger of criminal prosecution for the defaults which were the cause of his departure many years ago. The *Alta California* believes that he has liquidated his actual indebtedness.

The bravery of Ethan Allen seems to have been transmitted to his children. On the 22th of February, two of his daughters ascended Mount Washington, although the thermometer was two degrees below zero, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. When they reached the summit their faces were frost-bitten, but they didn't complain of the weather a particle.

Carl Rosa's scholarship in memory of his wife at the Royal Academy of Music in London will be awarded to British born female vocalists between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years, and the successful candidate will be entitled to two years free education. In connection there will also be a prize of a gold medal with Mme. Parepa-Rosa's likeness, which will be awarded to the best female vocalist at the annual public distribution of prizes in July.

There was a strange, pathetic scene at the Milwaukee depot, a little while ago. A young German, who by four years hard work in a brewery had saved enough money to make a home, was waiting for his betrothed, who was to arrive from Germany. She came, all England, to his arms, there was a close embrace, but when the young man tried to disengage himself, the girl's hands were firmly clasped about his neck, she moved not, spoke not—she had literally broken her heart with joy.

In Indianapolis, the other day, a three and a half year old child climbed through an attic window and walked along the edge of the roof, thirty-two feet from the ground, the whole length of the house, and there stood unconcerned and enjoying the prospect. She was seen by the maid of all work, who pleasantly called out, "Come down, I've got something for you." "All vite," cried the little one, and she retraced her steps and disappeared through the attic window in safety.

The newspaper report that Longfellow was in Canada has a curious origin. Its source was a doggerel police report in the Hamilton *Times*, in which the reporter paraded one of Longfellow's poems. Another Canadian paper, the next day, in a funny mood, referred to a "poet Longfellow" being in the city, and the correspondents, in all earnestness, telegraphed that the distinguished American poet was in Hamilton and going to spend the summer in Canada. The item is now going the rounds.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Parasites of Different Kinds—How to Get Rid of Them.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

The sheep, which seems a special prey to disease and misfortune, is subject to attacks from various parasites. Probably the most injurious of these are those which infest the lungs and the liver. The first, called *Strongylus filaria*, is a thread-like worm from two to three inches in length, which is found in the bronchial tubes and stomach when in a completely developed state, and in the lungs and bowels when in its embryo condition. In this imperfect state it appears as small, hard, chalky nodules, which are imbedded on the surface of the lungs and intestines. These nodules contain the eggs or the immature worms, which when fully developed find their way to the stomach and the bronchial tubes. Here they breed, and each female produces, it is estimated, 5,000 eggs or living worms, for it reproduces itself in both methods. The eggs are probably discharged from the sheep upon the herbage of pasture, where in moist places they remain uninjured for a long period, and possess great tenacity of life. On being taken into the stomach with the food, they immediately pass into the circulation and complete their round of existence. The second parasite is known as the *Distoma hepaticum*, or Liver Fluke, and is a leech-shaped worm which infests the liver, the gall-bladder, and the biliary ducts. A case has been observed in which 840 of these parasites were taken from the gall-bladder of a sheep. Here these parasites increase, the minute egg being discharged in the dung, and after passing through a complicated series of changes, in which it is supposed they become parasite to a molluscous animal, in which condition it and its bearer are swallowed by the sheep with the herbage to which the bearer becomes attached, and the round of existence is completed to commence once more.

These two parasites give rise to the most fatal disorders to which sheep are subject. The first (*Strongylus*) exists not only in the lungs and stomach, but has been found in the intestines. When the stomach and intestines are infested it gives rise to fatal diarrhœa, more especially in lambs. When the lungs become its abode it is the cause of the most distressing cough and bronchial derangement, which rapidly brings the suffering animal to an end. It is highly probable, however, that vast numbers of these parasites may exist in a sheep without their presence being expected. A vigorous condition of health may enable the animal to resist their ill effects. But let the slightest departure from robust health occur and trouble follows. The sheep becomes rapidly thin, and the best feed and care avail nothing. The sufferer totters about, and at each exertion is thrown into violent paroxysms of coughing. The countenance exhibits the greatest distress, the nose is pinched up, the back is arched, and the feet are drawn together. Acute diarrhœa occurs, and often a ravenous appetite and thirst impel the animal to swallow both solid and liquid filth. After an uncertain lapse of time the animal dies, sometimes rigidly convulsed. On opening the body, the lungs and bowels will be found covered with the small knotted appearances before alluded to. The bronchial tubes, and probably the fourth stomach and the bowels, will be found infested with the worms, enveloped in frothy matter or mucus. The lungs will be found to be much diminished in size and weight and, of an unnaturally light red or creamy color in patches; and a quantity of light colored fluid or serum will often be found within the cavity of the chest. Such are the effects which we have observed in cases which have occurred in our own flock, and similar ones are described as having occurred in the experience of others. Dr. Noah Cressy, of Middletown, Ct., in his second annual report to the Board of Agriculture of that State, describes in a similar manner cases which have come under his notice.

The remedy for this disease is turpentine, which seems to operate most favorably. To our own sheep we have administered with good effect a teaspoonful of turpentine in a teacupful of water to lambs, and double this dose to a full-grown sheep, each morning for three or four days, no food or water having been given during the previous nights. High and dry pastures, the best food during winter, as flower hay, linseed cake meal, ground rye, oats, and bran, and plenty of salt and sulphur constantly within reach, with complete avoidance of wet, low, undrained pastures, will act as a preventive. The parasites have undoubtedly been imported hither in English sheep, and it is very certain that they are now widely diffused in Canada, from whence they have been imported directly into our own flocks.

The second mentioned parasite, the Liver Fluke, accompanies the disease well known as the rot; as does the lung parasite just described, both being often found together in the same patient. In a case which recently came under our notice, and which we examined carefully, both parasites were found in great numbers. The symptoms by which the presence of the Liver Fluke may be known are as follows: The sheep becomes dull and inactive, remaining isolated from the rest of the flock; the sides begin to fall in, and emaciation commences; the skin becomes of a pale color, with yellow or black patches, and the wool easily parts from it, becoming very ragged and loose; the eyes lose their luster and become white and pearly; the abdomen enlarges; the spine becomes bent upwards, stiff and prominent; and, most notable of all, a loose, baggy swelling appears under the chin, and the nostrils are drawn up, giving the sheep a most wo-begone appearance. This is the last stage of the disorder, and if no relief is afforded, the sheep dies very soon, eating almost to the last moment. On opening the sheep after death, the liver will be found to have a mottled appearance, being covered with livid spots and infested with flukes; the belly and cavity of the chest will be found filled with a watery liquid.

The preventive treatment in this case is similar to that recommended for the previously described one. The remedy we have used very effectively in a recent case, already referred to, was as follows: Common salt, 5 ounces; saltpeter, powdered, ½ ounce; ground ginger, 160 grains; red oxide of iron, 960 grains. The above to be mixed with one quart of boiling water, and when it is nearly cool, three ounces of spirits of turpentine are to be added. This mixture must be well shaken up when administered. The infected sheep should have no food during the night; on the next morning four table-spoonfuls should be given to a full-grown animal, and half as much to a lamb. No food should be given for three hours afterwards. The medicine should be repeated in four days, with the same precautions, for at least three times. The sick animals will require abundant care, the best feed, and plenty of *pure water*. They should not drink from ponds or streams in low ground. Well water will be found the safest drink.

From the large number of letters we have received from widely separated places describing symptoms which show conclusively that the sheep therein referred to are suffering from these parasitical diseases, we are sure that they have become widely distributed, and we have the best reason to know that native sheep are already affected. The parasites have then become naturalized with us, and if we would avoid the wide-spread fatality amongst the flocks which periodically occurs on account of them in England and Australia, it is absolutely necessary that we take measures to prevent their spread and to procure their destruction. To careful avoid low, damp pastures; to turn over the grass in such places on which sheep have pastured, instead of cutting it for hay; to furnish constant supplies of salt, which is remarkably efficacious as a preventive; to keep our flocks in robust health; to avoid over-heating by too close shelter in winter; and also to avoid permitting the sheep to remain upon an accumulated bed of fermenting manure at any time; and to watch for the first exhibition of the disease, the approach of which is remarkably insidious, and then administer turpentine in doses of turpentine daily—these will in a great measure, if not wholly, prevent trouble from these parasites, and aid in their eradication.

Hard Times in Southern Journalism.

Advices from various sections of the South indicate that this has been an unusually hard season in Southern journalism. *Advertiser and Republican*, one of the two remaining papers in Savannah, Georgia, is for sale, and the Atlanta *Constitution*, which lately absorbed the *Sun*, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' paper, has been materially reduced in size. The New Orleans *Picayune*, once valued at half a million, was sold two years ago for $100,000, and a few months ago only brought $2,000 under the hammer. Not one of the New Orleans dailies was self-sustaining during the past year. The *Times*, *Picayune*, *Bee* and *Republican* were all a drain upon the pockets of their proprietors, or absorbed the profits of their job printing; and from present appearances matters in the Cresent City, journalistically speaking, are likely to go from bad to worse.

AN INTERESTING item of anti-Revolutionary history is brought out by the resolution of the Assembly of Maryland calling upon the Governor to appoint a suitable person to examine monumental stones which have lain at Fort Frederick for something like a century. In 1768 the Commissioners appointed to mark the boundary line between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, used, at distances of five miles, dressed stones, imported from England, having cut on one side the arms of Thomas Penn, and upon another the arms of Lord Baltimore. The intermediate stones were engraved with the letters P. and M., placed so that each would face the territory which it indicated. The supply of stones was exhausted, and pending the arrival of others which were ordered, the Commissioners marked the boundaries by heaps of stone and earth. When the added supply of monuments reached Maryland, the Commissioners could not be got together, the unmarked country was infested by hostile Indians; and, the Revolution coming on shortly after, the stones, which were landed at Alexandria, were transported to Fort Frederick, where they have ever since lain. It is proposed to now utilize them, but if Maryland should dare to place them before 1876, Philadelphia will probably howl about it.

Advertisements printed in Chinese characters, such as are seen on the tea chests, are beginning to appear numerously in the California papers.

Appraisement of Merchandise.

[From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

In the United States Senate, on Thursday last, a bill for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, was considered. As originally drafted, the bill provided that whenever any goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or when the appraisers shall be of opinion that the invoice of any goods, wares or merchandise does not correspond with the market value of such goods, wares or merchandise at the place of shipment, although such invoice may state truly the cost of such goods, wares or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to fix the actual market value of such goods, wares or merchandise at the place of shipment at the date of exportation, by ascertaining the cost of the same, or of goods of a similar character, to other parties.

The Committee on Finance proposed to amend the bill by striking out the word "cost" and inserting the word "value," and by striking out the words to "to other parties," and inserting "manufactured or produced by other manufacturers or producers, or sold to other *bona fide* producers in open market;" so as to read:

"It shall be the duty of the appraisers to fix the actual market value of such goods, wares, or merchandise at the place of shipment at the date of exportation, by ascertaining the value of the same, or of goods of a similar character, manufactured or produced by other manufacturers or producers, or sold to other *bona fide* purchasers in open market."

The amendment was agreed to. The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed. It now goes to the House.

THE prospect for higher prices for American grain this year is very good. The news from Europe is that there is serious grain deficiency in that country, and the fact that the Old World must supply its lack almost entirely from this country cannot fail to affect the market here. The shipments of all kinds of grain from this country since January 1 have been much larger than in former years, aggregating to March 7, from the principal lake ports alone, 12,421,057 bushels against 6,275,188 bushels in the same weeks of 1872. The shipments of flour during the same period were 1,254,180 barrels against 664,678 barrels, showing an increase in both instances of nearly one hundred per cent. This marked increase is also noticeable from August 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874, the shipments aggregating 102,551,607 bushels of grain and 3,402,285 barrels of flour, against 88,046,487 bushels of grain and 2,476,240 barrels of flour in the same time in the year preceding. And this, too, although the full effects of the short European crops are just beginning to be felt here.

Wherever there is a Gibraltar of Democracy there is generally a Sodom of whisky.

The Pull Down Practice.

Death laughs when he sees the weak and feeble bled, blistered, salivated, opiumized, or griped with violent purgatives. He knows that under such treatment they cannot long survive. In direct conflict with this pull-down practice is the principle upon which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters operate. The effect of this incomparable vegetable restorative is to build up the system and invigorate the constitution. It imparts appetite and seeks digestion, enriches and cleanses the blood, regulates and tones the liver and the bowels, and establishes and perpetuates a healthy habit of body. By a happy combination of vegetable extracts—tonic, aperient and anti-bilious—with a pure stimulant, these effects are simultaneously produced. There is no prescription of pharmacopœia that has the same scope. You may find among its formulas scourges for the bowels, stimulants for the stomach, sedatives for the nerves, but no one and only one medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, is at once a tonic, an aperient, a corrective and an alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from March 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and credited thereon quarterly on the first days of January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. BRADY, A. A. HUSTON, JAS. PARK, SR., S. S. KINKEAD, JOHN S. DILWORTH, F. RAHN, G. FOLTANSBEE, JOSHUA RHODES, S. H. HARTMAN, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ, Christopher Zug, JOHN H. BAILEY, Solicitor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of

BOYD & MURRAY

Has this 31st day of March, 1874, been dissolved by mutual agreement, W. P. Murray retiring. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted at the old stand, 38 Fifth avenue.

S. BOYD.
W. P. MURRAY.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this 1st day of April, 1874, entered into copartnership for the continuance of the business of the late firm of Boyd & Murray, No. 38 Fifth avenue, under the style and firm name of S. BOYD & CO.

S. BOYD.
J. R. KELVIN.
R. T. BOYD.

Having retired from the firm of Boyd & Murray, I desire to express my thanks to those whose patronage was so liberally extended to the firm, and solicit a continuance of that favor for the new firm of S. BOYD & CO.

W. P. MURRAY.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN A. WOOD and H. M. BENNETT, under the firm name of JOHN A. WOOD & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on March 24th, 1874.

The business will be continued at the old stand,

NO. 106 WOOD STREET,

By JOHN A. WOOD, who assumes all indebtedness, and who is alone authorized to sign the firm for liquidation.

JOHN A. WOOD.
H. M. BENNETT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24, 1874.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DRS. J. F. COOPER and M. W. WALLACE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. J. F. COOPER will occupy the old stand, 38 North Diamond street. Dr. M. W. WALLACE will remove to No. 35 North Diamond street. The patrons of the firm are respectfully requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle their accounts, as it is desirable that the book accounts should close up soon.

J. F. COOPER, M. D.,
M. W. WALLACE, M. D.

Allegheny City, April 1st, 1874.

REMOVALS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned have removed their Office and Warehouses to their GLASS WORKS, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1874.

REMOVAL.

Felix's Premium Extract of Coffee Manufactory

Will be Removed on April 1st, 1874, to

NO. 6 NINTH STREET.

MRS. CHARLES FELIX, Proprietress.

REMOVAL.

The Commercial Banking Company

Will remove about the 15th of April to northwest corner of

SMITHFIELD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

WILL REMOVE

TO OUR NEW WAREROOMS,

NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,

APRIL 1ST.

BARBOUR & CO.

ALEX. McFARLAND,

(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.,)

NOW WITH

Charles Terheyden,

130 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign.

DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.

NWF

JAMES AINSLIE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Fancy Open and Top Buggies,

DOCTORS' PHÆTONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,

No. 89 Third Avenue.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAMES MCKAY.
ROBT. LIDDELL.....R. WATSON.

Phœnix Steam Brewery.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

COUGH SYRUP.

DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,

Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen.

For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

Joseph Browne,

Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.

BLACK ALPACAS

Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens,

BLACK WOOL DELAINES,

TAMISE CLOTHS.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Dress Goods,

COMPRISING

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.

BLACK SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS

In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASS

A. McCARTY,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue,

BROKER

WANTED,

Mortgages and Commercial Paper

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, 1874.

made brief mention a few days since decision of Judge Trunkey in which opinion was given that a judgment note negotiable instrument and therefore s by indorsement, with all the rights dinary commercial paper. We have asked by a subscriber if the note in ion was under *seal*. We would reply it is a misnomer to call such a paper- mise to pay with confession of judg- and under seal—a *note* at all. It is eality a bond, although popularly on of as judgment notes. e decision of Judge Trunkey is of lit- interest here, as the banks never use than plain promissory and collateral s, but to banks in the country who he form given below, the decision is ortant in this: that on a judgment note alled) *under seal*, the indorser does undertake, by his indorsement, to pay note in case of failure on the part of the ipal, but only guarantees the genuine- of title and cannot be holden by the er of the note in case the maker fails ay; it is, therefore, useless to pro- for non-payment such an instrument, ere is no one to hold. The purchaser takes his title, subject to all the equi- between the original parties.

hen, however, the paper is not under it passes current with all the rights of nary commercial paper, and the con- on of judgment, "instead of clogging, bility, gives additional value to the " The case under consideration was First National bank of Oil City vs. an. The note in dispute was as fol- :

OIL CITY, April 25, 1873.

enty-eight days after date, we or either of romise pay to W. C. Bartch or order, forty- dollars and five cents, at Oil City Savings , and we empower any Attorney of Record s Commonwealth or elsewhere to appear s and confess judgment against us for the s, with cost of suit, release of errors, and out stay of execution; and for value re- ed, we do waive the right and benefit of law of this or any other State, exempting perty, real or personal, from sale; and if levy sale on land, we also waive the right of isition, and consent to the condemnation, reof with full liberty to sell the same on Fi. with release of errors thereto. And we do her agree, in case of default of payment at urity, to pay an additional five per cent the attorney's fees in the collection of this

(signed) W. J. CURRAN.

he note was indorsed for value, by rtch to John R. Porter, and was discoun- by him at the bank in whose favor judge- nt was entered and execution issued. motion was made by defendant to open judgment, and a rule to show cause was nted. Depositions were taken for endant showing that the payee was really ebted to defendant in greater amount n the note, and that therefore the note uld be set off against said debt. e plaintiff argued that the note was gotiable, and that the defense could not admitted, and that the bank had dis- nted the note in good faith before ma- rity. The defendant argued that note was not negotiable. Judge unkey discharged the rule and read following opinion:

The luggage borne by this note destroys its gotiability, according to the decision in rton vs. Tyler, 3 Barr. 346. But the opinion Judge Gibson in that case, it appears, is not w. In Zimmerman vs. Anderson, 17 P. F. ith, 421, it is ruled that words waiving the ht of appeal, and of all valuation appraise- nts, stay and exemption law, instead of gging negotiability give additional value to note. Justice Read approvingly cites the se of Osborn vs. Hawley, 19 Ohio, 139, where was held that a power of attorney to confess gment attached to the note, and forming a rt of the same instrument, did not destroy the gotiability of the note—that without affect- its legal character it gives a more summary ceeding for its collection. Parsons' Bills d Notes, volume 2, 142, says: "It is not uncon- on for notes to contain or state the fact that e promisor appoints the payee or order, or e holder, his attorney to confess judgment r him when the note is payable. And we pre- e the decision which considers the note as ill negotiable to those which regard it as now, ly a general agreement not transferable by rsement.

"The note therefore must be considered ne- otiable, and the rule will be discharged."

—The special depositors whose bonds were aken in the robbery of the First National ank of Connecautville, have held a second eeting at which it was decided to demand of e bank the payment of the bonds, and to take gal measures to secure the same. The claim or payment is made on a basis that the loss as occasioned through the negligence of the ank, and that individuals should not be made o suffer for such neglect.

—The Sharon Banking Company announce he increase of their capital stock to $110,- 00 cash. The partners are individually iable for the debts of the bank, and are of uch a character that they make it one of he strongest banking concerns in Western ennsylvania. The following are the ading stockholders:

C. G. Curver, Joseph Forker, J. M. Irvine, J. V. Ormsbee, James Pierce, E. T. Fish, L. Hep- ing, T. J. Porter, S. Kimberly, M. C. Trout, M. Zahnleser.

—The following table shows the prices of old, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 2, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
U. S. 6's, 1881	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20's, 1865	117½	117½	118	118	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, coup.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1868	120	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
10-40's, coupons	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Currency 6's	117	117	117	117	117	117
New 5 per cents.	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	16	16	16	16	16	16
Canton	78	78	78	78	78	78
Western Union Tel.	79½	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Panama	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Adams Express	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Wells-Fargo Express	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
American Express	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
United States Ex.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	80¼	80¼	79¾	80¼
Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago & North'w'n	56	55½	56	56	55½	55½
Do. preferred				73		72¾
Rock Island	106	106	106	106	106	106
St. Paul	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Do. preferred				63½		
Hannibal & St. Jo.	44¾	44¾	44¾	45¾	45¾	
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Union Pacific	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Chicago & Alton	104	104	104	104		
C., C. & I. C.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¾	22¾
Boston, Hartford & E.	1¾	2				
Harlem				126		
Terre Haute	12	12				
Tennessee State bonds			88½	88½	88½	
Do. 6s			88½		88½	
South Carolina, July			6		6	
Missouri 6's						

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	51¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
Reading	97½
United Companies of New Jersey*	120½
Oil Creek	14½
Valley	50
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92
Central Transportation Company	44½
Empire Transportation Company	51
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's	69½

*Ex-dividend.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874.

REMARKS.—Trade ruled about the same as at last quotations. That is to say, prices are unchanged, in the main, and the market dull.

There is nothing new in regard to the situation of the grain market, the demand for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley light, in sympathy with the world seem, with the meagre supply. There is not the slightest change in the selling rates to report.

With regard to the bacon and provision trade we are perfectly to report a better feeling in the market, which is represented as moderately active, and daily improving. As we have repeatedly stated before the stocks in store are full and complete, cured with special reference to the wants and tastes of this community, and are sold at the lowest rates.

The grocery market is more active since the tumble in roasted coffee. Many are making purchases now, fearing that the next movement will be an upward one. Prices of green coffees, sugars, teas, etc., remain as at last quotations.

Choice table butter is still short of the demand and meets with ready sale at 38@42c per pound. The market is overstocked with inferior butter, for which there is little or no inquiry.

Flour is a shade firmer, though prices are not quotably higher. Orders from the country continue to arrive and dealers expect this state of things to continue until after harvest.

The arrivals of eggs are somewhat slackened off, causing the market to rule firm. Strictly fresh eggs are held firmly at 14@15c per dozen.

The produce market shows considerable activity, dealers having their "hands full" handling choice produce and the usual general variety of stuff thrown upon them.

Below will be found the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,160	Oats, sacks	1,817
Apples, bbls	29	Butter, pkgs	32
Corn, sacks	83	Bacon, lbs	89
Barley, sacks	1,754	Potatoes, bushels	1,201
Rye, sacks	112		

We could extended quotations.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Cotton quiet at 13¾c. Flour quiet at $5 25@5 50. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 30. Corn 76c. Oats 62@67c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard 9c. Bulk shoulders quiet at 6½c. Bacon shoulders 6½c, sides 9½c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. All 75@c sides 9@10c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. All packed. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.					
Acetic	lb	18	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 02	@	1 10	
Oxalic	lb	20	@	25	
Sulphuric	lb	3½	@	5	
Tartaric	lb	60	@	65	
Alcohol, gal	2 00	@	2 20		
Alcohol.					
Cape	lb		@	20	
Seed	oz		@	25	
Am Carb	lb	27	@	28	
Ammonia	lb	11	@	13	
Annotta	lb	65	@	90	
Asafœtida					
Soda	lb	4½@5			
Bal Copa	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Bay rum	gal	3 25	@	3 50	
Bark.					
Cassia	lb	38	@	40	
Cinch red	lb	1 30	@	1 40	
" pale	lb	80	@	85	
" com	lb	38	@	38	
Black leaf.					
American	lb	5	@	6	
East Ind	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	7	@	8	
Bluestone	lb	11	@	13	
Blue vitr	lb	14	@	15	
Borax refd	lb	23	@	24	
Brimstone	lb	4½	@	5	
" Flor sul	lb	3½	@	4	
Calomel	lb	1 86			
Camphor	lb	80			
Camp ref	lb	38	@	40	
Canthar	oz	2 12			
Cloves	lb	60	@	65	
Cochineal	lb	80	@	90	
Conlyc, ces	lb	7 75	@	8 00	
Copperas	lb	2	@	3	
Cr'm Tar	lb	40	@	42	
Cubebs	lb	18	@	20	
Cudbear	lb	25	@	35	
Emery Emb	lb	12	@	15	
Et Nit sp	lb	40	@	44	
Sulph	lb	40	@	44	
Ext Logwood	lb	15	@	17	
" Log Calab	lb	44	@	46	
" Indian	lb	20	@	25	
" Sicily	lb	25	@	30	
Fustic	lb	2	@	3	
Galls-Aleppo	lb	33	@	35	
Gum.					
Arabic sts	lb	50	@	60	
" White	lb	60	@	70	
Myrrh	lb	50	@	60	
Shellac	lb	85	@	90	
Trag s'rts	lb	45	@	60	
" Flake	lb	60	@	65	
Hoffm's Anod	lb	40	@	45	
Indigo Madi	lb	1 00	@	1 25	
Spanish	lb	1 10	@	1 25	
Iodine resub	lb	7	@	8	
Jalap Beng	lb	75	@	80	
Logwood, ch	lb	2	@	3	
Mace	lb	1 75	@	2 00	
Madder	lb	17	@	18	
Magcal	lb	80	@	1 00	
Magnesia	lb	35	@	40	
Manna sicily	lb	60	@	65	
Morphia salts	oz	6 00	@	6 30	
Nut No 1	lb		@	30	
" No 2	lb		@	25	
Bergamot	lb		@	7 40	
Castor	lb		@	2 75	
Cinnamon	lb		@	7 50	
Cloves	lb		@	4 00	
Oil.					
Cod liv, gal	2 00	@	2 50		
Lemon	lb		@	5 75	
Olives, gal	1 05	@	1 10		
Neats F, gal	1 00	@	1 20		
Olive, gal	1 75	@	2 00		
—qr'ts, doz	6 25	@	10 00		
—pints, doz	3 25	@	5 50		
Origan	lb		@	1 25	
Pepp'rt	lb	6	@	8	
Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Sassafras	lb	85	@	95	
Sperm, gal	2 30	@	2 50		
Tanners, gal	68	@	73		
Whale, gal	88	@	95		
Wint'g'n	lb		@	6 50	
Opium T'y	lb		@	6 80	
Pit'Paris, bbl	4 00	@	4 50		
Potass.					
Bichrom	lb		@	25	
Chlorate	lb	46	@	50	
Iodide	lb	5 25	@	5 40	
Prussiate	lb	45	@	47½	
Quin sulph	oz	2 85	@	2 75	
Rosin	lb	5 75	@	6 80	
Rose.					
Gentian	lb		@	15	
Ginger F	lb		@	15	
" Jamca	lb		@	23	
Ipec pow	lb	1	@	1 80	
Jalap pow	lb		@	85	
Sarsap'a	lb		@	50	
Rhub F	lb	1 25	@	1 90	
Sago Hom	lb		@	10	
Senega	lb		@	75	
Valer Eng	lb		@	30	
" Germ	lb	25	@	28	
Sal Ammon	lb	15	@	16	
Epsom	lb	3	@	4	
Glauber	lb	3	@	4	
Seed.					
Canary	lb	8	@	8½	
Hemp	lb	8	@	8½	
Cardamom	lb	2 75	@	3 00	
Mustard	lb	12	@	15	
Senna Al	lb		@	22	
" E Ind	lb		@		
Soda.					
Bicarb	lb	7	@	8	
Hyposul	lb	4	@	5	
Soap Cast	lb	12	@	16	
" Castile	lb		@	25	
Sugar L'd	lb	26	@	28	
Turp spirit	gal	50	@	55	
Varnish.					
Japan	gal	80	@	1 30	
Coach	gal	1 50	@	2 00	
Ven Red	lb	2	@	4	

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY April 2, 1874.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c net cash, 2 per cent. off 60 days.

Flat rail, (1¼ by ½) punched and countersunk.....1 7-10c ₱ ℔ net

Iron wedges.....3c ₱ ℔ net

Norway Nail rods.....9½c ₱ ℔ net

Horse Shoe bars (in ordering, please state whether "Wedge or "Pinch" point) .....3½c ₱ ℔ net

Bottom Cast Steel.....9½c ₱ ℔ net

Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape 30c per foot or less. Less 5 ₱ cent. off (discount off, standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list).....70 and 5 ₱ cent. off bolts.

Plow bolts.....30 10 ⁻⁻

Stove bolts.....30 10 ⁻⁻

Machine and square head bolts.....30 5 ⁻⁻

Coach and lag screws.....40 10 ⁻⁻

Bolt ends.....30 ⁻⁻

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅜) 7c ₱ ℔ off net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from 3-16 to 2 in.) 5½c ₱ ℔ off. net.

Washers, all sizes new hand iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅝ in.) 6c ₱ ℔ off, net.

Narrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 4½c ₱ ℔ net; ⅞ in. diam., 4½c ₱ ℔ net.

Patent Head Barrow Teeth, packed in cask, 5½c ₱ ℔ extra.

Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₱ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered 5 in. diam, 9-16 in. diam, 8c ₱ ℔ net; ¾ in. diam 9c.

Screw & Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅞ to 1 in. diam, 9c ₱ ℔; ⅝ in. diam, 10c ₱ ℔ net; ½ in. diam, 12c ₱ ℔ net.

Screws, flat Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs, 12 to 14 to 36 in. long, 5½c ₱ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 7c ₱ ℔.

Strap and T Hinges, 25, 7½ and 47½ per cent. off net, delivery as customary.

Screw and Hitching Rings.....$6 50 @ 10 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....$15 ₱ doz net.

Cast iron sash weights.....4½c ₱ ℔ net.

Bridge and roof bolts:—

1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long.....4½c ₱ ℔ net.

1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long.....4½c ₱ ℔ net.

1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long.....4½c ₱ ℔ net.

¾ to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long.....5c ₱ ℔ net.

⅝ to ¾ in. diam, over 4 feet long.....5½c ₱ ℔ net.

⅝ to ¾ in. diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long.....5½c ₱ ℔ net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 50c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 40 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end,

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 4 in. wide, 70c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 4½ in. wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 18c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 5c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and Single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 14½c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hame-strap irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½ inches to clinch, ⅜ in. wire.....$12 00

Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on.....3 00

Neck yoke eyes.....5 cents each.

Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings.....7½ cents each.

Thimble bolts, 1¼ inch diameter.....4½c ₱ ℔

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and staple head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths ₱ ℔.....9 c

Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths.....11 c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 50 paper boxes ₱ ℔.....1 c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 50 wood boxes ₱ ℔ extra.....1c

Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ₱ ℔ net.....12 c

Wagon and hinge nails, 1-16 inch, ₱ ℔ net.....13 c

Double tree plates.....9 cents ₱ ℔ net.

Tongue.....12 c

Neck yoke plates, ₱ ℔.....12 c

Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2 and 2½ inch wide, sample ₱ ℔ net, as usual discount.

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ₱ ℔.....11 c

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ₱ ℔.....12 c

Notice the large reduction in prices of all our manufactures.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at sales rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
1½ to 6 by ⅞ to 1 inch	3 2-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7½ inch	3 7-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c
3 to 3½ inch	4 2-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 2-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 4-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes.....4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16	⅜ to 1¼ by ¼ and 5-16
3½ to 6 by ⅜ and ½	⅜ to 1¼ by ⅜ and 5-16
5-16 inch	3 7-10c
	½ inch.....4 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 2-10c
1½ to 2½ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 2-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 2 inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to 1⅝ inch	4 3-10c
1 to 2 inch	4 3-10c
1 to 2 inch	4 3-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 3-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1½ inch	3 3-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 4-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ inch	4 6-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to ⅝ inch	4c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 3-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, light bands and wagon box	Hoops ..... 3-10c. All other iron, extra.
	2-10c.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 00
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 60
4d and 5d nails	5 75
3d nails	6 75

FINE.		CUT SPIKES.	
20	$7 00	3 to 6 inch	$4 25
30	7 50	7 inch	4 50
CASING.		BARREL.	
10d to 20d	$5 25	3 inch	$6 00
8d and 9d	5 00	4 inch	5 25
6d and 7d	5 50	5 inch	5 75
CLINCH.		6 inch	5 50
Clinch nails	$8 75	7 inch	6 00
		8 inch	6 25

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.

" " 6d to 20d.

" " 1 inch $90 00.

Roofing Nails—Ten cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per lb advance on Iron.

Tinned, 5d, per keg.....$11 00

Tinned, 6d, per keg.....10 00

Copper, all sizes, per lb.....30

Sheath

CITY MATTERS.

Moving Day.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their place of residence on the 1st of April, should leave word at the counting-room, and the paper will be delivered promptly at their new homes.

Letters Held for Postage.

APRIL 2, 1874.

	Cents.
Adams, Maggie, Ormsby, Pa.	3
Biggs, G. E., Walton, Ky.	2
Brock, Mr. E. Z., Allegheny, Pa.	2
Boyerman, C., Wexford, Pa.	3
Carries, Mrs. Lizzy M., Wellwood, N. J.	3
Craven, Francis, Cumberland, Md.	2
Haws, T. W., New Castle, Pa.	3
Kennedy, Chas., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Moore, Reyran, New York.	1
MacKentz, Jno., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3
Morgan, Wm., Oil City, Pa.	3
Ream, James, St. Petersburgh, Pa.	3
Reynolds, Alex., Kittanning, Pa.	3
Richardson, Samuel, Cincinnati, O.	3
Standish, Loyd, Frankford Springs, Pa.	3
Siebert, Lillie, Allentown, Pa.	2
Stepgach, H. S., Oxford, Miss.	3
Wesdevangh, Lillie, Canton, O.	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Bethel and Young Men's Home.

During the Month of March there were Admitted to the destitute department..... 1,339
Free meals issued during the month..... 9,351
Men signed the temperance pledge..... 360

Religious services were held every night, and three times on each Sabbath, in the chapel of the Home. The aggregate attendance on these services was 9,681. Many of these men were assisted to employment.

Coroner's Inquest.

Owing to Coroner McCallin's illness, Alderman Logan yesterday was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Mary Weir, who died yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. From the evidence adduced, no cause could be assigned for the lady's death, and the inquest was adjourned till 2:30 o'clock this evening, so that opportunity might be had for holding a post mortem examination. Her friends state that she seemed to have choked to death. The deceased was married, was about fifty years of age, and resided at No. 1,023 Penn avenue.

Struck by a Locomotive.

Last evening, about six o'clock, Mrs. Culoff, of Manchester, was walking on the West Penn Railroad track at Claremont, and observing a freight train coming towards her, stepped off that track on to the other. The mail train coming to Allegheny City, came along at the time and the locomotive struck the lady in the back, throwing her off the track and seriously injuring her internally. The engineer stopped the train and going back, took the lady aboard the train and brought her to Allegheny City, where she received medical attendance. She was afterwards sent to her home at Manchester in a carriage. It is feared the injuries she received may prove fatal.

The Allegheny Fire Department

Chief Engineer Crow has made several changes in the management of the Allegheny Fire Department. Hitherto the arrangement it will require three alarms to call out the entire fire department; the first and second alarms each call at a district, and the third district is only called out on receiving a signal from the chief engineer. The third district is intended as a reserve, in case of a second fire breaking out, and will never be called out unless the first two districts of the department are unable to control a fire, or to answer an alarm from another quarter of the city, during the progress of a fire, and of which the two first have been called.

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will hold their regular monthly meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, next Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Dr. A. M. Milligan, D.D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, will open the discussion on the question: "What is the relative importance of expository preaching as compared with other methods?" It is not known whether this association will take any action in regard to the feminine crusade against the liquor traffic. If it does the subject will have to be changed.

Allegheny Streets.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee last evening, contracts were ordered for grading, paving and curbing Frazier's alley from Manhattan to Chartier's streets, for constructing a sewer on Buena Vista street from Taylor to North avenues; for grading, paving and curbing Bidwell street from Franklin street to Washington avenue, and for constructing a sewer on Western avenue from Lyon's east line to Gripp.

The committee decided to report adversely to petitions for relief from assessments made for filling on Ferry street, Third ward; for grading, paving and curbing Kolkenbuck, Beckman and Bingham streets; for sewer on Warren street, and for vacating Strawberry lane.

The Engineer was instructed to establish a grade on Warren street and one on Clifton avenue, if practicable, and the City Controller was ordered to repair River avenue at a cost not exceeding $50, and to fill out the curbing on Howard street, Third ward, and put a guide around it.

The following contracts were let: For sewer castings to Thos. Corlin, at 2½ cents per pound; for grading Elm street to McNaugher & Co., at $107 60; for grading Howard street to McNaugher & Co., at $607 67; for grading, paving and curbing Sycamore street to McNaugher & Co., at $2,686 48; and sewer for grading, paving and curbing Ford street to Thomas Carson at $2,054 06.

The committee also decided to report an ordinance requesting permission to appoint a Street Inspector, who shall be under the authority of the committee and Engineer, and whose salary shall be derived from the funds devoted to s reet purposes.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Lurline" was played to a very large house last night. To-night Miss Thompson takes her farewell benefit. "Somnambula" and another burlesque will be presented. Miss Thompson will assist at the very naughty dance of the Quakers. After this week heads of families will have more time to look after domestic affairs, as the troupe will have gone, never to appear here again.

Library Hall—Kellogg.

The sale of seats for the season of English opera, to be given at Library Hall, next week by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her excellent company began yesterday at No. 102 Smithfield street. The attendance was large, and the sale encouraging to the management. Pittsburgh always admired Miss Kellogg, and will patronize her liberally on the occasion of her visit. The week will be continued to-day, and we advise those who desire to attend and who do not wish to "take back-seats," to be on hand.

The following compliment is paid to Miss Kellogg by *Harper's Bazar*: "Miss Kellogg seems to be winning golden opinions in England as well as Italian opera. Her season in Boston proved an unparalleled success both financially and artistically, and her visit to Brooklyn she was no less warmly received. As the leader of American prime donne she carries off the palm, for Patti can scarcely be deemed an American; but Miss Kellogg by birth, education and feelings, is *par nobile* one of ourselves, and we are glad to add to pay her the tribute that is honestly due her as a great artist and a noble woman."

Academy—Katie Putnam.

The sale of seats for Miss Katie Putnam's engagement at the Academy of Music, next week, will be opened at the box office of that house this morning. She will produce a number of excellent plays during her stay.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Mr. Charles Howard had a full house at his benefit, last evening, and gave them a most satisfactory entertainment. Miss Luna Delmany sings splendidly, as usual, and is a very winning many an *encore*. All the company do good service in the new bill, which is one of Manager Wambold's best.

Aims' American Theater.

Mr. Murphy had his benefit last night, and it was well attended. The programme was an excellent one, Mlle Bonfanti, Andy and Annie Hughes, and the Lisa Weber blondes all appearing in their best specialties. To-night Miss Lisa Weber is announced for a complimentary testimonial benefit, tendered by her admirers in this city. If they all turn out, as it is their duty to do, the house, large as it is, will not hold them. Of course the entertainment will be an enjoyable one.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Christian Peifer vs. J. C. Carline, an action for bricks sold, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $154 33. Suit was discontinued as to Mrs. Carline, who was originally one of the defendants.

H. & D. H. Chambers vs. John M. Phillips, an action for damages. The plaintiffs employed the defendant, owner of the steamboat McCormick, to tow a certain flat from the landing of Dilworth, Porter & Co. to the landing of plaintiffs. The latter allege that the flat was left at the wrong place, and was smashed away by a flood, thereby causing damage to the amount of $600. The jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $225.

Elizabeth W. Holthouse vs. John A. Wilson, administrator of Samuel McClean, Jr., deceased, who was partner with the son under the name of S. McClean & Son. This was an action to recover for money deposited with the firm. The jury found for the plaintiff for $842 00.

John Cunningham vs. John Taylor. This is an action to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff at the hands of the defendant. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Porter vs. Brown.
Butterfield vs. Anderson-Sash Balance Co.
Burke vs. Michaels & Long.
O'Hara for use vs. Kaiser.
Kratz vs. Reger.
Kratz vs. Bultman.
Fleming vs. Carson.
Lohman vs. Haas.
Boyd & Co. vs. Phillips.
Kensoh vs. Provost.
Shaffer vs. Haynes.
Ennis vs. Pgh., Va. & Ch. R. R. Co.
Williams vs. Same.
Maloney vs. Same.
Ren, Hill & Co. vs. Cowling & Lodge.

Oyer and Terminer—Judge Collier.

THE BRAUENLEIN HOMICIDE CASES.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Catharine Schauntler, charged with being an accessory to the murder of old Mrs. Braunenlein, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The case of John Schauntler, also indicted as an accessory to the murder, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the testimony being almost a repetition of that adduced on the preceding trial. The Court adjourned on the retirement of the jury and reassembled at six o'clock. A private wire was sent to the jury room and in a few minutes returned with the information that the jury had not agreed. Leave asked for further time and the Court adjourned until this morning at the usual hours.

This Court will not be in session to-day.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Arrangements for the Meeting of the Supreme Lodge.

OUR readers, especially those interested in the order of Knights of Pythias, are aware how that on the 2d inst. the Supreme Lodge will meet in this city, the services to continue for several days. Extensive preparations are being made to give the Supreme Lodge a proper reception, and, as from seven to ten thousand strangers, from all parts of the country, are expected, the work of making lodgings is exceedingly laborious and extensive. Last evening a meeting was held of Pythias Lodge with upwards of one hundred members of the different lodges of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity were present. Mr. J. Lloyd occupied the chair and Mr. Smythe acted as Secretary. The various sub-committees, on music, boquets, receptions, &c., reported progress and they were continued, &c. Mr. Kinder Blair is to prepare the supper for which the price of tickets is fixed at five dollars. All the bands hereabouts have been engaged for the procession, and it is believed that the Marine band of Washington, and Beck's band of Baltimore will attend them, the delegates from the respective cities will be entertained at home.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

MORE ABOUT THE WATER BONDS.

Testimony in Favor of Dickson---The Action of the Bank Directors---No Knowledge of Water Bonds---Interesting nformation.

Before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, the conspiracy case was taken up for the purpose of hearing the testimony for the remaining defendants, Robert Dickson and John Ross—Robert J. Grier being still among the missing. Col. Thomas M. Bayne, District Attorney, appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall and John H. Hampton for the defense. Testimony was offered in behalf of Mr. Dickson as follows:

GRIER REFUSES INFORMATION.

Mr. James Dickson, sworn—Reside in Indianapolis, Indiana; am a brother of the defendant; came here on the 12th of last November, and stopped with my brother Robert; was in the Nation Trust Company building on Monday and Friday mornings. November 13th and 16th my brother went into the back room of the bank; the first day Mr. Grier, my brother Robert and myself were the only persons present; on the occasion of my second visit Mr. Grier came into the room.

Grier said, if he said anything, about the trouble of the Nation Trust Company.

Mr. Bayne objected because the evidence was inadmissible. That conversation has nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Hampton said the Commonwealth had made an endeavor to connect Grier and Dickson, and Dickson and Ross, and it was strange that exculpatory evidence could not be offered. If the evidence was excluded no man could be convicted of any crime of this kind. He proposed to show that Mr. Dickson had, on the days mentioned, in the presence of this witness, been in conversation with Grier on the subject of the bank troubles.

Col. Bayne contended that the evidence was inadmissible on the ground that the declaration of any one of the defendants could not be singled out, if favorable to any one of the defendants in the conspiracy.

The Magistrate—The declaration is that of Grier and is not favorable to himself. That is what I understand Mr. Hampton.

Mr. Hampton argued that a combination must first be shown before any overt acts can be shown. This is the distinguishing feature of the case. He said they proposed to show that, instead of any combination, the President had been informed by the Cashier in reference to the condition of certain securities in the bank.

The magistrate decided to admit the evidence. The witness resuming: Mr. Grier sat on the sofa in the back room; he said the committee had found a deficiency of $15,000; he said the books were all right and he could fix them all right in a short time; brother asked him if there was anything wrong with the bank, and he said nothing; with this the tears began to roll down his cheeks; the other said that relieves me; brother pointed to a seal on his chain and then he asked some questions; we met Grier again in the passage ways as we were going out; brother said I want to tell you another thing; the directors don't want to know where you got these securities; he said the directors had always done him more harm then good, and that neither he nor the directors would know where he got the securities; he said the directors would know where he got the bonds; and that neither he nor the Directors should know where he got the money.

Re-direct—Am engaged in the iron and coal business.

A DIRECTOR TESTIFIES.

Alderman James M. Taylor, sworn.—Was a Director in the Nation Trust Company; was not in run on the bank; Brotherhood; was one of the first Directors; Robert Dickson was President; Mr. Dickson was absent when the run commenced; on his return, we had several conferences with Grier.

Mr. Hampton—Did you ask Mr. Grier to furnish you with an approximate statement of the condition of the bank?

Mr. Bayne objected.

The Magistrate—I understand that you want to show that Mr. Dickson did everything in his power to remedy the difficulties of the firm.

Mr. Hampton—That is our proposition.

Col. Bayne thought it was a marvelous proposition.

The Alderman decided to hear the evidence.

Alderman Taylor (continued)—We had quite a number of different meetings of our Cashier Grier; we got one or two statements from Grier; one statement was quite fraudulent; the statement was submitted to the Board of Directors; Grier represented he was in good standing; that we were soon to put subsequent developments proved this to be untrue; the bank found that Grier had not say in good securities; the bank did not furnish them; I saw one which purported to be a fifty-third street bond; I did not see it; I saw; know of my own knowledge that Mr. Grier represented at a meeting of the Board meeting where the bonds came from and he said it was none of my business; his friend Hampton was there; Mr. Grier, my brother Robert and myself were the only persons present; on the occasion of my second visit Mr. Grier came into the room.

Grier said, if he said anything, about the trouble of the Nation Trust Company.

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